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THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

A Band of Velvet Ribbon

By JOHN Y. LARNED

At a summer hotel in the Adirondack mountains, where there were the usual quantum of young girls and the usual deficit of young men for them to flirt with, Albert King, who needed recreation after too much work, found himself in demand. But King was not a ladies' man, and he demurred.

Nevertheless, there was one girl who attracted him. She was not one of the rocking chair brigade, as the ladies who sat on the piazza were dubbed, for she was not admitted to their charmed circle. Why, King did not know.

King made her acquaintance and was thereafter taboo by the patrician girls, who had no use for a man who would divide his attentions to them with one of another caste. But he did not mind this, for Ellen Bickford, the young lady in question, interested him and relieved the monotony of his stay in the mountains. Besides, he discovered her superiority in one respect, courage, for when a large party were caught out on the lake in a terrific squall and it looked as if their boat would be swamped Miss Bickford displayed no terror whatever, while other girls were desperately frightened.

Miss Bickford never wore short sleeves to her dresses except at the hotel dances, when she displayed a well rounded neck and arms. But at such times her right arm was invariably encircled with a broad strip of velvet. The fact that this part of her arm—midway between the shoulder and the elbow—was never exposed soon began to excite comment. That there was something on her arm to be concealed was evident; curiosity stepped in and would know what it was. But there was a dignity about Miss Bickford that caused curious persons to abstain from making inquiries, so the matter remained unexplained.

King was ignorant of the gossip concerning what kind of blemish was hidden under the velvet. He had noticed the fact of Miss Bickford's wearing it, but had not troubled himself as to the cause. If he thought of it at all he very likely set it down to the concealment of a scar, probably caused by vaccination. But one day the rumor reached his ears that Miss Bickford was the daughter of a common sailor who, when she was a child, had tattooed on her arm an anchor. Since King had been smitten with the young lady this report naturally interested him.

Whatever he may have thought of Miss Bickford's origin, it seemed to him unlike her to conceal any mark of it. He would rather expect her to permit the whole world to know her for exactly what she was.

Miss Bickford, it seems, was as much attracted by Mr. King as he was by her.

A WAY OUT

A Resident of Barre Shows the Way

There's one effective way to relieve kidney backache. Liniment and plasters may relieve it; But they seldom reach the cause.

Backache is caused to suspect the kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills are for disordered kidneys.

Barre people back them up. Read a case of it.

Mrs. E. B. Lewern, box No. 51, R. F. D. No. 2, Barre, Vt., says:

"Last fall I began to suffer from kidney complaint. My back was so lame and painful that I could not do any work that required stooping or lifting. After I had taken three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, I was relieved. I keep Doan's Kidney Pills in the house all the time, and whenever an opportunity occurs, I recommend them."

For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

MOST FARMERS ARE 35 TO 44 YEARS OLD

24.79 Per Cent of Total in United States Are in That Division, According to Report of U. S. Bureau.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 20.—The age of farmers in the United States, and the relationship existing between the age and the color of the farm operators, the size of the farm operated, and the character of tenure, by sections, geographic divisions, and states, for 1910, are given in a bulletin issued by Director William J. Harris of the bureau of the census, department of commerce. This is the first publication of such information by the census bureau.

Data for 6,361,592 farm operators of all ages in the United States are given in the report—3,440,619 of whom were white farmers, and 290,983 colored. Of the total of 6,361,592 farmers, 419,330 were 24 years of age and under in 1910; 1,413,876, 25 to 34 years of age; 1,571,480, 35 to 44 years; 1,432,707, 45 to 54 years; 947,324, 55 to 64 years; 554,570, 65 years and over; 22,023, of unknown age.

By percentages, the corresponding figures show that 6.59 per cent of all farmers were 24 years of age and under; 22.32 per cent, 25 to 34 years of age; 24.79 per cent, 35 to 44 years; 22.52 per cent, 45 to 54 years; 14.89 per cent, 55 to 64 years; 8.72 per cent, 65 years and over; and 0.35 per cent, of unknown age.

Distribution of Farmers by Age. The distribution of farmers by age, for each section of the country, shows that in each of the three age groups, 24 years and under, 25 to 34 years, and 35 to 44 years, the South contained the larger proportion, but that after 44 years of age the percentages in the North were greater. In every age group the percentage of farmers in that portion of the country east of the Mississippi river was greater than that to the west of it. Owing to the number of colored farmers in the South, where they constituted over one-fourth of the total, the percentage of white farmers was greater in the South than in the North in the youngest age group only. Among all farmers and white farmers the difference in the percentages of the youngest and oldest groups was a very wide one, but among colored farmers in the South the percentage falling in the "65 years and over" group was nearly as great as that in the "24 years and under" group.

The three age groups from 25 to 54 years were of the greatest relative importance of any, containing practically seven-tenths of all the farmers in the country. Next to these in order ranked the "55 to 64 years," "65 and over," and "24 years and under" groups. The North and the West followed the same grouping as the country as a whole, but in the South the "24 years and under" group ranked above the "65 years and over" group. The South contained the North and West also in the order of the three principal age groups, the "25 to 34 years" group being the most important in the South, while in the other sections it was the next older group, "35 to 44 years." The number of colored farmers in the South was relatively greater than that of white farmers up to the age of 44, but from that on the advantage in numbers was with the white farmers.

No Promotion. The late Bishop Doane of Albany, a strict conservative, had his own views as to woman's place in the world. No feminist this good Tory bishop, no advocate of "newness" of any sort. Bishop Doane believed in marriage of the real old fashioned kind, and to bridegrooms at weddings he used sometimes to make a little speech.

"My young friend," he would say to the pale and nervous bridegroom, patting him on the back, "you are now embarking on a long, hazardous voyage, and I bid you remember the Finnish proverb: 'For the Finnish sailors have a proverb to this effect: 'The man who on the ship of matrimony signs as mate will never get promoted.'"—New York Tribune.

Her Forebodings. "Why are you worrying, dear?" he asked after they had got things settled in their cunning little bungalow.

"I was just thinking that if you turn out to be as great as I expect you to be and we have any children, they will have to take their places among the Mies rich."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Net All Blank. "How about this shooting?" "My client's mind is blank, judge. That ought to be sufficient excuse to get him off."

"I might consider it if the cartridges had been blank too."—Kansas City Journal.

Fear and Danger. Nervous Old Lady to deck hand on steamboat: "Mr. Steamboatman, is there any fear of danger? Deck Hand (carelessly)—Plenty of fear, ma'am, but not a bit of danger."

Anxiety never yet successfully bridged over any chasm.—Buffalo

NOTES ARE REPUDIATED

\$10,000,000 of Carbajal Paper Is in Circulation

IGNORED BY GENERAL CARRANZA

New Constitutional Cabinet for the Republic of Mexico

Mexico City Aug. 20.—A decree is to be issued by the federal district repudiating government notes of the issue of July 25 last.

This issue was made during the regime of Provisional President Francisco Carbajal on the authorization of the \$60,000,000 six per cent. 10 year gold bonds made by the Huerta administration. About \$10,000,000 of this paper is now in circulation.

The repudiation is based upon the decree issued by Venustiano Carranza on April 26 not recognizing the notes of the Huerta government.

The constitution of the new Constitutional cabinet was announced last night as follows:

Minister of foreign affairs, Ysidro Fabela.

Minister of interior, Eliseo Arceondo.

Minister of public instruction, Dr. Miguel Silva.

Minister of communications, Ygnacio Bonillas.

Minister of finance, Felicitos Vilareal.

Minister of war, Eduardo Hay.

The appointment of minister justice has been deferred awaiting the reorganization of the country.

The ministering out of the federal troops is proceeding rapidly four thousand and being released yesterday, each enlisted man receiving \$10 and his fare home, while the officers received \$20 and their fare.

While absolute order prevails everywhere, the efforts of military government have been in no way slackened. The thieves disguised in uniforms of Constitutionalists were summarily executed yesterday and their bodies exposed to the view of the curious crowds, warning placards being placed on the breasts of the dead men.

The courts were closed yesterday while railways and telegraph lines were to be operated for military purposes only, although it is announced that passenger traffic between Mexico City and Vera Cruz will be resumed this morning.

A committee of American women today will journey to the headquarters of General Carranza at Zacatehalco to welcome the chief of the Constitutionalists on the part of the women of the colony.

An order demanding the surrender of arms by all the inhabitants was later modified so as not to include foreigners. A conference was held Tuesday between Carranza and a representative of Emiliano Zapata. The results were not made public.

Want Troops Withdrawn.

Laredo Tex., Aug. 20.—Resolutions asking that General Carranza's first official act after he reaches Mexico City be a request to the United States to withdraw its troops from Vera Cruz where they are an "insult to the Mexican nation" were adopted at a mass meeting in Saltillo according to travelers reaching the border. After the mass meeting a crowd paraded the streets shouting "viva" for Carranza and the Constitutionalists and some cried "death to Americans" according to the information brought here.

BRYAN'S FRIEND LOSES.

Metcalf Apparently Beaten in Governorship Fight.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 20.—With the polls closing at 9 p. m. and one of the largest primary votes in the history of the state, the count was slow and returns were light up to an early hour yesterday morning.

The governorship fight in the fall election will probably be between R. B. Howell, former Republican national committeeman, who has defeated Ross Hammond and State Senator Kemp of Fullerton for the Republican nomination, and present Gov. Morehead, who has probably defeated George W. Berge and Richard L. Metcalf, canal zone governor and personal friend of Mr. Bryan, for the Democratic nomination.

The Metcalf slump is attributed by both his supporters and his opponents to his canal zone job. Hungry Nebraska Democrats have been waiting long for patronage, and it made many of them feel aggrieved that Metcalf got the largest and first political plum at the hands of the Democratic administration.

Have You a Langshaw in Your Neighborhood?

Mary Stewart Cutting writing a story of a family in the September Woman's Home Companion, characterizes as follows Langshaw, the principal figure in the story:

"Langshaw was a man who gave of his time and interest wholeheartedly. When Mr. Hendon was 'on the road' his wife sent cordially for Langshaw, the furnace emitted gas, or the faucet dripped, or the windows wouldn't latch, it was he who ran across the snow to the Stafford's big place at the corner, in his slippers, and had taken that shoe button out of the depths of little Edith's ear, after the distracted father had telephoned ineffectually for the doctor. It was Langshaw who got the washer-woman's clever high school boy a place in the bank, he who raised that subscription for Miss Bell, the little teacher, after her operation. He saw friendly faces on his morning way to the train, as well as on entering the office; where his presence, in spite of lines, scars, brought with it something sustaining and encouraging—perhaps because he had himself that constant reinforcement that comes from the implicit, daily faith in him of a loving woman."

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Chocolate, Caramel, Maple, Nut and Vanilla Ice Cream Today!

Try Our Caramel Maple Nut Cream with Marshmallow 10c

Take Home a Brick of Russell's Dry Pack Ice Cream 25c

(Will keep two to three hours)

Kodaks, Premos and Brownie Cameras \$1 to \$65

Let us develop and print your films. Satisfaction guaranteed.

100 Cascara Tablets 25c

Full weight Seidlitz Powder, 25c value, 19c

Colgate's Talcum Powder—25c size, 15c

Colgate's Tooth Paste—25c size, 20c

Russell's, The Red Cross Pharmacy

NEW STATE FOREST BOUGHT BY VERMONT

Tract of 3,000 Acres in Underhill, Some of Which Contains Valuable Spruce, Price of Purchase Reported to Be \$3.25 An Acre.

The purchase has just been completed by the Vermont state forester of a tract of about three thousand acres in the town of Underhill. This area, which is now the largest of our state forests, lies on the west side of the Green Mountain range just south of Mount Mansfield. The old road, which crossed the range through Nebraska notch, runs diagonally across the forest, and the long trail from Mansfield to Camels Hump passes over it for a mile or more.

Some twenty years ago the best spruce lumber was cut off, but at that time lumber was far less valuable than now, and much spruce was left as well as hardwoods. With the exception of about one hundred acres of burned land, the whole area is well wooded. It is fortunate that the state could acquire it before the mountain was stripped, because the lumber supply will not only be of great future value to the town, but the two streams rising on the tract; Stevens brook and Lee river would be seriously affected by deforestation. The purchase was made through H. B. Shaw of Burlington and Ira Thayer of Underhill, on behalf of the owners, who live in Boston; and by A. F. Hawes, state forester, and T. E. Hopkins, the state's attorney of Chittenden county on behalf of the state. It is understood that the price paid was only \$3.25 an acre, considerably less than that first asked.

The state forester is now having a map and careful estimates made of the entire forest, and intends to begin the improvement of the tract as soon as practicable. The open areas will be reforested next spring, and improvement cuttings made as soon as a good market can be developed for the wood trees.

One of the points of interest in this forest is a very beautiful waterfall, one of the finest in the state, especially in early spring.

The acquisition of this tract makes the total area of state forests about 8,000 acres.

WOULD SAVE ON PRINTING.

Nearly Million Dollars' Economy Proposed in Bill to Be Taken Up in House.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Comprehensive reform of the printing law covering an annual outlay of millions of dollars by the government is proposed in a bill taken up yesterday in the House. Chairman Barnhart of the printing committee, which reported the bill, said it would revise distribution of documents to members of Congress, restrict the distribution of departmental documents and the leave-to-print privilege in connection with the Congressional Record, and would rearrange printing office system and salaries. A saving of \$858,000 a year would be effected, he said.

War Causes Postponement of Home Education Congress.

The fourth international congress on home education, scheduled to convene in the city of Philadelphia under the auspices of the international commission on home education and parent-teacher unions Sept. 22-29, 1914, has been temporarily postponed to a date to be determined by the central committee. A meeting of this committee will be called by Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, president of the congress, as soon as events warrant, according to a statement received from Mrs. J. Scott Anderson, general secretary.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

Dr. T. Felix Goussard's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier. Removes Tan, Freckles, Blemishes, Sore Throat, Itching, and all skin diseases. It is the best of all skin preparations. It is sold by all druggists and beauticians. For free trial size, write Dept. K. K. Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The French Counter-Offensive in Alsace-Lorraine.

As a consequence, primarily, of the gallant and unexpected resistance of the Belgians and because further the first claim upon the interest of the world has naturally been the development of the great German offensive thrust toward France, the earlier fighting on the Alsace-Lorraine frontier has claimed only passing attention. Yet the dispatches of the past two days demonstrate that in this quarter a great French counter-offensive directed by the commanding French general is breaking out successfully and sweeping toward the Rhine from the Swiss frontier to Metz. Plainly this counter-offensive must now be reckoned with as one of the salient details of the present campaign.

The simplest fashion in which to describe the French counter-offensive is to point out the exact analogy between it and the great German operations through Belgium. The Germans, on a front of about a hundred miles, are sweeping down upon the left flank of the allied armies in a desperate effort to penetrate northern France. The French on a front a little wider, are advancing toward southern Germany. Namur, in Belgium, is almost in the center of the German advance. Strassburg bears the same relation to the French. Antwerp in Belgium, Metz in German Lorraine, are both on the flank of invading forces.

Consider now the effect of the French advance. Its left has already passed the line of the Metz-Strassburg railway and is approaching Saverne; further advance will presently bring it into lower Alsace, below Strassburg and on the Rhine. Meantime, its right is coming up from Belfort, by Muelhausen, driving the German defense north to Strassburg and east across the Rhine near Basel. Its center is descending the valleys east of the several Vosges passes from the mountain of Donon to that of Barenkopf—one level with Strassburg, the other north of the French fortified post of Belfort.

The effect of this advance, if it is successfully pressed home, will be to drive the Germans out of upper Alsace, surround Strassburg, and bring the French eastern frontier to the Rhine again. When forces have been detached to cover Strassburg and New Breisach, the main French army will be free to advance down the Rhine toward Mayence, where the Kaiser now is, or cross the Rhine and drive north to Frankfurt or east to Baden and south Germany.

In other words, just as the Germans have undertaken to sweep into northern France, avoiding the great barrier forts from Epinal to Verdun, so the French seem to be aiming at a counter-offensive which will take them into Germany and between the fortresses of Strassburg and Mayence. As an alternative, they are free to turn west, isolate Metz and attack the flank and rear of the German armies invading France by moving to the Moselle valley north of Metz and Thionville.

Certain advantages, evidently, the French offensive has over the German. First, it begins in French territory and crosses directly into Germany. The Germans on the contrary have had to cross Belgium, to establish their communications in a hostile country and to fight a Belgian army before they could reach French territory, and they have not yet reached it. The population of Alsace-Lorraine, the field of the first phase of French operations, is friendly to France and can be relied upon to give all possible help to the invaders. The main line of communication of the Germans will be across hostile Belgium for nearly 100 miles, and will require a strong rear guard. France can reach the Rhine and the Alsace-Lorraine frontier of the Bavarian Palatinate and Baden before she need consider her communications.

The main justification of the taking of Alsace-Lorraine in 1871 has always been asserted by Germans to be found in the fact that the presence of the French on the Rhine left Germany open to attack. While Strassburg and Metz will doubtless sustain long sieges before they can be captured, a French offensive which isolated them and gave French possession of the rest of the Alsace-Lorraine territory would in fact permit France to invade Germany quite as well as in former times before she lost the Rhine land.

In addition there is, of course, the narrower but real value of an early reconquest of the "lost provinces." It is to such a reconquest France has looked forward for 44 years. For every French soldier the knowledge that French armies are again on the Rhine and the Saar will be a tremendous driving force. The invasion, too, will deprive Germany

instantly of two fertile provinces, from which she could hope to draw supplies and soldiers. France can also expect to enlist thousands of Alsations and to promote discipline and desertion among Alsations now actually wearing German uniforms.

But in the wider field the French invasion of Alsace must be recognized as the answer to Germany's thrust at France. Germany has attempted to strike France on the left flank. France has retaliated by coming through the German left flank. German success means opening a road toward Paris and into northern France. France is opening a way into south Germany and similarly toward Berlin. If the German offensive fails, French armies will be nearer than the German forces in Belgium and northern France, both to the Rhine and to the German capital.

It must be remembered, too, that France, with her allies, has the advantage of numbers. Of 25 German army corps, not less than three are on the Russian frontier, and possibly one more. France has 21 corps, and the reinforcement of her allies must mean English and Belgian troops to the value of at least five corps. She can thus, with the British and Belgian corps, place in Belgium enough troops to oppose man for man to the Germans, and still establish a two to one advantage in numbers in Alsace-Lorraine, such as can only be counter-balanced by Austrian reinforcements, which cannot be heavy now Russia is mobilized and Serbia active.

It is fair, then, to insist that the French counter-offensive is at least as serious a military move as the German advance in Belgium. It is, too, meeting with quite as complete success and has already cleared the way from Lunville, Epinal and Belfort to the east toward the Rhine and to the Strassburg defenses.

Possibly coincident with a successful arrival of the German advance from Belgium at the frontier of France, the French counter-offensive will be pushed out into Germany beyond Alsace-Lorraine and exercise a pressure which will compel the German general staff to weaken the great army now operating toward Paris via Brussels. It is worth while, also, considering whether French strategy may not contemplate a gradual withdrawal before the German offensive which will draw German columns into France toward the Rheims-La Fere-Laon barrier forts and further from their base, while the French columns advance on the Rhine.—New York Evening Sun.

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Thousands Have Been Helped By Common Sense Suggestions.

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Out of the vast volume of experience which they have to draw from, it is more than possible that they possess the very knowledge needed in your case. Nothing is asked in return except your good will, and their advice has helped thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, should be glad to take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Address Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

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